

EVENTS OF YEAR
TOLD IN BRIEF

COMPLETE DEFEAT OF CENTRAL
POWERS IN WORLD WAR MARKS
AN EPOCH IN HISTORY.

DATES OF TEUTON DOWNFALL

Twelve-Month Ends With Leaders of
Victorious Nations Gathered to Settle
Peace Terms—Other Foreign and
Domestic Occurrences.

COMPILED BY E. W. PICKARD.
THE WORLD WAR

Jan. 1—Italians drove Teutons across
Piave river from Zensoni lood.
Jan. 4—President Wilson presented his
four-point program to congress.
Jan. 5—British hospital ship Rewa torpedoed by
Germans.
Jan. 5—Premier Lloyd George stated
Britain's war aims.
Jan. 7-15—Government began mobilization
of 5,000,000 workers.
Jan. 8—Supreme court upheld draft law.
Submarine crews mutinied at Kiel, killing
33 officers.
Jan. 8—President Wilson stated American
war aims and peace demands.
Jan. 9—Russia and Bulgaria signed separate
peace.
Jan. 10—Central powers withdrew offer
of general peace and offered Russia separate
peace.
Russia and Germany renewed armistice
for month.
Jan. 11—British airmen made big suc-
cessful daylight raid on Karlsruhe.
Germans bombed Yarmouth from
the sea.
Jan. 15—Daniel Willard resigned as
head of U. S. war industries board.
Jan. 17—In naval action at entrance to
Dardanelles the British battleship
Cressley Bresslau and forced the Goeben
ashore.
Jan. 21—British boarding ship Louvain
sunk; 224 lost.
Jan. 24—Germany and Austria replied to
peace proposals.
Jan. 24—Lloyd George and Lloyd
George, rejecting the concrete sugges-
tions.
Jan. 25—Twelve killed by explosion in
Newport naval torpedo station.
Jan. 25—Odessa captured by the bolsheviks.
Jan. 27—Russian government broke rela-
tions with Rumania.
Italians began offensive between Asiago
and Brenta.
Jan. 28—Rumanians took Kishinev.
Jan. 28—German air raiders killed 47 in
London.
Ukrainians defeated bolshevik troops in
three day battle and took Lutsk.
Italians broke through Austrian line,
taking 1,500 prisoners.
Jan. 30—German air raid on Paris; 49
killed.
Jan. 31—Bolshevik took Orenburg.
Feb. 2—Allied supreme war council de-
clared war must be carried on to vic-
tory.
Feb. 4—U. S. government took over
control of all railroads.
Feb. 6—Franz von Rintelen and six
others convicted of conspiracy in New
York.
Feb. 6—United States transport Tuscany
sunk by torpedo off Irish coast; 204
Americans lost.
Feb. 7—Treaty between Ukraine and
the central powers signed.
Feb. 10—Russia declared the war at an
end and far from being concerned, it
ordered complete demobilization; but re-
fused to sign peace treaty.
Feb. 10—Italy convicted of treason
in France and sentenced to death.
Feb. 15—President Wilson put all for-
eign trade of U. S. under license.
Feb. 17—British submarine U-20 sunk
by German destroyers in Dover straits.
Feb. 18—German aviators attacked Lon-
don, killing 16.
Feb. 18—Germans resumed war on Rus-
sia, crossing the Dvina.
Feb. 18—British submarine Dvinsk and
Lutsk; Bolsheviki offered to sign peace
treaty.
Feb. 18—Don Cossack republic organ-
ized at Chernobyl. Gen. Kaledines hav-
ing committed suicide.
Feb. 20—Germans invested Reval and
Ludwigslund.
Feb. 21—Germans took Minsk and
Rovno.
Feb. 21—Germans captured the British
cruiser Calgarian torpedoed; 45
lives lost.
Feb. 22—Senate passed Wilson bill to
rule railroads.
Feb. 23—President issued proclamation
stipulating government guaranteed price
for wheat at principal primary markets,
prices varying from \$2 at Spokane to \$2.28
at New York.
Feb. 25—Germans captured Reval.
Feb. 25—Americans repulsed strong at-
tack at Chemin des Dames sector with
heavy losses to attackers.
March 1—McAdoo announced third Lib-
erty loan to open April 6.
U. S. troops repulsed raid in Toul sec-
tor, suffering many casualties; German
losses very heavy.
British cruiser Calgarian torpedoed; 45
lives lost.
March 3—Germans halted invasion of
Russia; Sivas and Trebizond giving
Turkey big slice of territory.
March 4—French delivered surprise
blow near Verdun, penetrating German
lines.
British, French and Italian ambassa-
dors asked Japan to take necessary steps
to safeguard German interests in Siberia.
British advanced on 12-mile front in
Palestine.
March 5—Americans in Lorraine re-
pulsed German attack and took prisoners.
President Wilson refused assent to Japa-
nese intervention in Siberia.
Bernard M. Baruch named chairman of
the war industries board.
March 6—Rumania signed preliminary
peace treaty with bolsheviks and control
of the Danube.
March 7—Germany and Finland signed
peace.
March 8—Trotzky resigned as foreign
minister of Russia.
British advanced three miles on 18-mile
front in Palestine.
British repulsed attack on Ypres-Dix-
mude line with heavy losses to enemy.
Eight killed, 46 injured in air raid on
London.
March 9—Nine persons killed in air
raid on Paris.
Jan. 11—Sixty airplanes bombed
Paris; 4 killed.
Enemy aviators attacked Naples. Seven
killed in hospital.
President, in message to Soviets, pledg-
ed aid of United States to free Russia
from German control.
March 12—Ninety-five thousand drafted
men called to begin movement to can-
tonments March 23.
British aviators dropped ton of explo-
sives on Coblenz.
March 13—Germans seized Odessa.
March 14—American Rainbow division
occupied trenches in Lunelville sector
from which they drove the enemy; first
permanent advance by Americans.
March 15—Germans repulsed with heavy
loss in Flanders by British.
All-Russian congress of Soviets at Mos-
cow ratified German peace terms.
March 16—Allied supreme war council
condemned German treatment of Rus-
sians and Rumanians and refused to
acknowledge the peace treaties.
March 16—American Manley
collided with British war vessel; 16 killed.
March 20—America and Great Britain
seized 1,000,000 tons of Dutch shipping.
March 21—Germans opened heavy at-
tack on British line north of St. Quentin.
March 22—Great battle in France con-
tinued; both sides sustained heavy losses.
British in Palestine crossed the Jordan.
March 23—British lines still unbroken; es-
timated casualties, German, 25,000; British,
10,000. French and American troops
brought up to support British.
Paris shelled by new German gun from
distance of 76 miles.
March 24—Germans took Bapaume.
Neele and Guiscard.
March 26—British destroyed entire Turk
army near Hattin.
March 27—Germans took Albert and

back across the river and French with-
out all assaults further east.
Hayti declared war against Germany.
July 16—Americans smashed German
attacks east of Chartres.
Ex-Czar of Russia executed.
July 18—French and Americans began
big drive, pushing eastward on 20-mile
front from Froidenois and taking
many towns and prisoners.
July 19—Franco-American troops made
breakthrough at Soissons-Chateau
Thierry front.
British took town of Metzereau.
U. S. armored cruiser San Diego de-
stroyed near New York by submarine.
July 20—Franco-American offensive con-
tinued, more towns and great numbers of
guns and prisoners being taken.
Germans retreated from south bank of
Marne.
Big transport Justicia torpedoed off
Ireland; ten of crew lost.
July 21—Chateau Thierry captured by
allies.
German U-boat sank three barges and
damaged a tug close to Cape Cod.
July 25—Heavy fighting north of the
Marne, French retaking Reims.
July 27—Germans retreated along the
whole front.
July 28—Franco-Americans crossed the
Oise on wide front.
July 29—Allies took Peresin-Tardenois,
Grand Rozoy and other towns, despite
fierce resistance, and gained control
of the Dormans-Reims road.
Austrian and Italian light tank Ser-
vings, Sergy and Kanoniers.
July 31—Control of telegraph and tele-
phone lines taken over by U. S. govern-
ment.
Aug. 1—Americans cleared the Bois de
Meudon of Hunns.
Aug. 2—Allies advanced their entire
line, taking Soissons and Ville-en-Tar-
genois; Germans retreated precipitately
toward east.
Germans in Albert retreat east of
the Ancre.
Allies occupied Arrahangel.
Two British destroyers sunk by mines;
97 lost.
Aug. 3—Allies pushed their line to the
Verdun.
Germans took Mont Baillet,
Wyschamps and most of Messing.
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U. S. shipbuilding.
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